THE PRESIDENT BY RIGHT. THE STORY OF SAMUEL J. TILDEN'S LIFE OF HARD WORK.

Associations with Great Democratiarly Associations with Great Benneratic Chieffains Overthrowing Tweedlam in New York, the Canul Eing at Albany, and Grantism at the Polis-Jay Gould's Private Wire to Philadelphia, and the Part it Played in the Electoral France. In an old-fashioned wooden house built in Revolutionary times, and still standing, Samuel Jones Tilden was born, Feb. 9, 1814. The old homestead, where four generations of the family were nurtured, abuts upon the long street which constitutes the farmer village of New Lebanon, Columbia County, New York, The stock is sturdy Saxon. In the Weald of Kent, the Tildens, before the conquest, were bolders of small manors. The law of priman domination which the freemen of Kent. successfully resisted, and the Tildens in time became small farmers, active tradesmen, and venturesome shippers.

11. In 1634, Nathaniel Tilden was among the Puritans who left Kent to settle in America. Eleven years previous he had been Mayor had held that office. He was one of the commissioners to locate the town of Scituate, Mass., and the first recorded conveyance in that town was to him. Joseph, his rounger

rebel," and turned to the savages and encouraged them to kill him. He escaped death, but was marched naked to Queboc, where he was saved from starvation by being fed, in the place of his confinement through a knothole by a Tory refugee. He lived for fifty years after

place of his confinement, through a knothole by a Tory refuges. He lived for fifty years after his escape from captivity, but always suffered from the effects of the terrible march. He could never endure the sight of an Indian, and hated with almost equal animosity Englishmen. Tories, and Federalists.

Martin Van Buren was tond of telling a characteristic anecdote about Dr. Younglove, In 1812, after the Doctor went to Hudson to reside, Mr. Van Buren was a candidate for State Senator, and was sitting at the poll when the old Doctor came up to vote. He took off his broad-brimmed, higherowhed the health of the best proceeding the first polling of the polling of the f

Lebanon Springs was the summer resort of the leading Democratic politicians of New York. Martin Van Buren, who lived at Kindertook, twenty roles distant, met there William L. Marcy. Sins Wright, Azariah C. Fangs, and Edwin Croswell, the oditor of the Albany Arges, The father of Samuel J. Tilden was their intimate friend. The hospitainty of the old Tilden mansion was noted. Here Mr. Van Buren and his political conference often met to confer about load. State, and mational politics. Samuel J. Tilden was a deficate and meditative boy. He was naturally a student an ouniversum rader, and an attentive listener. The politics of that period were absorbingly interesting. The lefeat of Jackson by the scattling of Clay and Adams. was naturally a student, an ownity orons reader, and an attentive listener. The polities of that period were absorbingly interesting. The defeat of Jackson by the contains of Clay and Adams. Anti-Masonry with the Conselenough Morgantill after the election, and Jackson's contest with the United States Bank were topics which excited thoughtful as well as flerce discussion overywhere. Now York then as now was debatable political ground. The Albany Regency with Van Buren, Wright, Marcy, Flagg, and Croswell as controlling minds, directed the Democratic currents, while Thurlew Weed, afterward editor of the Albany Journal, William H. Seward, Mindred Fillmore, Francis Grauger, and others were the master spirits of the opposition. They were all men of ability.

In his sarry childhood, Samuel J. Tilden grew among the traditions of the American Reviolution. The first stories his mind grasped were from the figs of those who had suffered wrongs and endured privations for their country's cause. The first books the read were prodound ones. He read

After leaving the University, Mr. Tilden studied law in the office of Judge John W. Elmonds, who was a native of Columbia County and a friend of his family. He aiso attended the law selfool of the University when President Van Buren, Alterney-General Benjamin F. Butler, and Judge William Kentwere among the lecturers. His preparation for the bar was thorough. His health was still fuil, and a strict regimen and plenty of exercise were indispensable, but he steadily pursued a course of study which embraced a far wider range than the text books of the science of law. He was not called to the bar till 1841. He opened an office in Pine street, and began to practise. At this time his father was so farmly convinced that his defective health would prove an unsurmountable bar to success that he frequently said "he feared Samuel would never be able to carn a living." But clients came, and he soon had a lucrative practice. His intimate association with the leaders of his party in the State and nation and his ingratined love of Jeffersonian principles kept him in the political current. In connection with John L. O'Sullivan he established, in 1844, the Paily News, and for months gave arreey of his time and money to make that able Democratic Journal successful. After the election of Polk, he gave his interest in the News to Mr. O'Sullivan, declined a lucrative office tendered him by the Administration, and resemble the constitutional Conventions in 1846 and 1867, because he was assured that he party, and agreed to serve in the Legislature in 1845 and the Constitutional Conventions in 1846 and 1867, because he was assured that his party, and his political friends.

In the Legislature Mr. Tilden gave particular attention to financial and revenue measures. In the Convention he contributed large.

Edwards on the Will "before he was fifteen. He exchanged, big gold power piece for mastered the fundamental date of a part and the property of the season of the fundamental date of a part and the fundamental date of the fundamental da Service in the first own deep converse in the first own deep c

with them.

Shortly after Mr. Tilden began his professional life, and before he had an assured competency, he voiuntarily assumed on behalf of certain relatives enormous pecuniary responsibilities. For more than twenty years he had of certain relatives enormous pecuniary responsibilities. For more than twenty years he had relative the obligations he had assumed, established the obligations he had assumed, established the business of others upon sure foundations, and required a large fortuna. He was in the meridian of life. From early youth he had looked forward to the time when he could enjoy repose. The time had arrived, and he might nave executed his long-cherished purpose, but he was confronted with a duty which he could not shirk. The honest men of both political parties in New York city, believed in Mr. Tilden's ability to effect combinations which might grapple with and destroy the Tweed Ring. His relations with the rural Democracy had always been intimate, and his influence powerful. He had never sought office. During the long period in which Daan Richmond was the executive head of the New York Democracy, Mr. Tilden was the one to whom he always turned in times of doubt and danger for counsel and pecuniary aid. If there were rival claims to be settled, he was an arbitrator acceptable to all. His judgment upon the policy to be pursued or the candidates to be nominated by the party had more weight than that of any other man. After the death of Dean Richmond he rejuvantly accepted the Chairmanship of the State Committee. He know the active, influential Democrats in every county. He had known their fathers. He had the addresses of more than abundred thousand Democrats, men of influence in the party out. side New York County. He corresponded constantly with many of them, few of them with dishonest Republicans, ran the municipal sovernment for their personal profit. His assistance was asked. The sacrifice demanded of the many asked and expressed his defermination by the decident on the purpose of the power of Seculational Conventions in 1886 and 1897, because we asserted that he could remain with dissoner Heunitoines, ran the mustic with the could remain with dissoner Heunitoines, ran the mustic with dissoner Heunitoines, and in more dissoner to the contributed for the Convention regulated the must be independent of the Convention of the C

The nomination of Gov. Tilden by the national Democracy in 1876 was perfectly natural. The services he had rendered the cause of Democracy in his youth and early manhood were known to veteran Democrats everywhere. His political affliations before the rebellion and his attitude during the civil war left no doubt as to his devotion to the Union cause. He had relieved the Democratic party of the Tammany Ring, incubus, had exposed the Canal Ring frauds and had punished their authors. Pablic sentiment, first awakened by the Credit Mobilier exposure, was directed to the administration of the Federal Government, The panic of 1873 pricked the bubble of expansion, and the pinchings of poverty which followed made the people keenly sensible of their burdens. A Democratic majority in the House of Representatives in one session of Congress brought to light the crime of Beiknap, the frauds of the Indian service, of the Post Office and the Navy Departments. The overthrow of the District of Columbia Ring—the national Tammany—which was forced by The SUN, and the detection and prosecution of the Whiskey Ring regues by Secretary Bristow, who was driven from office therefor, satisfied all honest men that it was time to regenerate mathonal politics. Who so fit for this task as ill honest men that it was time to regenerate intional politics. Who so fit for this task as few. Tilden?

The conspiracy by which Rutherford B. Hayes

cousity came the builted of Zach Chandler;

Hayas has received 185 votes and is elected,

actual result in Bouth Carcina, and Fordia,
there can be none in resurd to Louisiana. The
ballots in the boxes zave the Democrates electors a decisive majority. It suproached ten
thousand. Every provision of the law had been
strictly compiled with by the Democrates, and to
district the Returning Board had to violate the
statutes in letter and spirit. The law required
district the Returning Board had to violate the
statutes in letter and spirit. The law required
the specific acts invalidating the election to be
tworn to by the sleetion officers and noted by
the Supravisors of lagistatution. In not one
the statutes in letter and spirit. The law required
the specific acts invalidating the election was fair,
free, and peaceable. To obtain even a basis
upon which to found their fraues, it had to
be alloged that there was intimitation six
be alloged that there was intimitation six
portate of the work which John Sherman,
James A. Garfield, Stanley Matthews, and E. W.
Stoughton supervised in New Orleans will
amaze and disgust the remotest generations,
After this work had been done and the electhe form of easting the vote of the State for
Hayes and Wheeler, it was discovered in Washinston that they had not compiled with the reguirements of the Constitution of the United
States. The men whom the fleturning Board
to the desperate men who had underthan one Hepublican member of the State for
Hayes.

The duty of the Representatives of the people in the
me could not be got to New Orleans in time
to make continued the supervision of the State for
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The duty of the Representatives of the people
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The curr

From the time Gov. Titlen became conspicuous as a Presidential candidate, his private life has been assailed in the most venomous manner. No public man since Jackson's time has been so persistently abused. It was begun by men whose professions of Democracy were, in their self-concest, letters patent to hold office and plunder the public Tressury. The men who went to St. Louis in 1876 to prevent his nomination alleged that he had divided the party in this State. They represented the disseffected element. They were Tammany office-holders or office seekers, and friends of the Canal Ring rogues. They insisted that during his whole professional life he had been a railroad weeker, and had grown rich thereby. They instanced a solitary case where sult had been brought against him as a trustee. That was the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis

his whose professional life he had been a railroad wresker, and had grown rich thereby.
They instanced a solitary case where suit
had been brought against him as a trustee.
That was the Terre Haute, Atton and St. Louis
Railroad case. Recently Mr. Tilden settled this
suit by paying a large sum of meney, and it is
now claimed that he had no defence, and that
therefore everything alleged against him, not
only in this matter, but in others, was true.

The real history of this case is as follows: In
1859 the first are second mortgage bondholders
of the road formed an association and appointed
a committee, consisting of Robert Bayard.
Charles Butler, Russell Sage, and Samuel J.
Tilden, to purchase under a foreclosure sale.
All the bondholders were invited to come in.
The nurchase was effected, but no bondholder
was excluded. Those who applied as late as
1858 were admitted. The purchasing committee sold the property in 1852 to the present
company—a new organization. They accounted
to the bondholders' association, whom they
represented, for every dellar, and no complain
has ever been made. The compensation of the
committee was to be the surplus after all liabilities were discharged. The suit against the
committee was brought by the new company,
not for any part of the consideration
paid for the property, but for an accounting of the assets in their hands as
the representatives of a distinct and different
organization. It could not have been maintained upon any principle of justice or equity.
But Mr. Bayard, before his death, in order to
leave his estate unembarrassed, settled his
proportion of the claim. The others, for reasons equally good to them, were anxious to be
rid of the annovance of the suit. Mr. Tilden
prepared his defence, a labor of weeks, and
then took the advice of riends, hayors as well
as business men, who examined the case thoroughly. Thoy agreed that it was perfect in law,
equity, and fair dealing, and no court in christendom would decide against him. It was,
however, certain to be a p

would point the finger of seorn at them. Then why not sum it all up and take what their men souls considered a cash equivalent?

Their propositions came by indirection and innuendoes to flow. Titiden. The baid proposition to buy the Presidency was never made to him. No man of all those who had access to him had the moral courage to submit squarely the overtures they had received. But he comprehended the drift of what was hinted rather than said, and peremptorily and indignantly called a halt. Had he been willing to countenance the dishonorable and dishonoring traffic he could have bought what was justly his, and the atmost limit of the price demanded would not have overdrawn his bank account. A nod, a wink from him, and the thing might have been done. But he would not. He had higher notions of the dignity of his position. As he afterward said under oath, "Whatever the disappointment to those who voted for me; whatever the public consequences of suffering a subversion of the elective system, by which sions free government—self-sovernment—can be carried on, by whatever defended, I was resolved that it here was to be an auction of the chief manistracy of my country, I would not be same, the hidders. I was determined, in such as

Court of Somerset County of marrying his thirteen-year-old stepdaughter without the consent of her guardian, and fined \$500 and comsent of her guardian, and fined \$500 and committed to jail until the fine and costs were paid, escaned from jail last Wednesday. George Larmour, the deputy jailer, was absent at the time. He had given Shores and another prisoner the liberty of the upper hall, which is sint off from the lower hall by a heavy from grating across the stairway as it descends to the lower floor. In the grating is a heavy from door, searred by a heav parlock. This lock, George Larmour says, was fastened when he left, and fastened and securely locked when he returned, but Shores was gone, and the other prisoner knows nothing of the escape.

From the Chi-age Express.

Is any one and in the world. I wonder!
Does any one weep on a day the this,
With the son show, and the green earth under!
Why, what is life but a dream of thiss! P. Ith the sun, and the sides, and the birds above me, Birds that sain as they wheel and by with the winds histolice and asy they.
With the winds histolice and asy they lave me— Who could be lonely? Olso, not 1:

Somebody said, in the street this morning.
As I content on whiches to let be the best.
That the darkest day of the world was darwhing;
and I maked, and the hast was aurquous sight. One who claims that he knows shout it.

Tells we she Earth is a vale of sin!

But I am the bers, and the brile-we doubt it.

And think it a world worth living in.

Some one says that hearts are fickle.
That how last row, that he is care.
And the respect beath, with his strong sickle,
thathers whatever is irrefly and late.

I not the truth, and we handled to every, Longthed till the weeds were all using: And to mid to me, as he planed each realize, Well people work crask, if they is mid sing," Figure flow, but his song, comparing, Rang the a bellin my heart all day. And selement from one words companing, That pipe the invests along the way.

O would entire a modernment of located When the eller and the surpressions are about as thing?

THE RIGH BRIDGE CARLE. Not Laid by Probletoric Men nor for the Bestruction of the Aqueduct.

The wire and gutta percha cable, a section of which was unearthed by laborers at High Bridge a week ago yesterday, was not laid by prehistorie men, nor by men of more recent existence with the view of blowing up the aqueduct. It was laid in 1849 by W. W. Marks, now Superintendent of the Bishop Gutta Percha Works, in East Twenty-fifth street, and the motive for laying the cable was to protect the aqueduct, not to destroy it. Mr. Marks was then in the employ of the American Gutta

of the pylicodemanded would not have overgrawed the thing might have been done. But he would not have not to the policy of the merit of the pylicode of the pylicode overgrawed to the pylicode of the pylicode overgrawed to the pylicode ov

more, the special color of no constitute of the projection of the projection of the property of the project of

Francisco, the Patriot Glant.

From the Petersburg Appeal.

The allusion in a recent letter of your The aliusion in a recent letter of your Laussa correspondent to the old revolutionary glant here. Peter Francisco, revives many traditions and reminiscences of the wonderful performances and daring deeds of that extraordinary man. My fither, resently deceased at the advanced age of 90, well remembered him, having frequently seen him in his native county of Buckingham and related many anecdotes of his starring and perflous adventures and hairpread of the grant himself. He described him as six feet one inch in height, his weight 200 pounds, his complexion dark and swardly, features bold and manly, and his hanks and test uncommonly large, his thumbs being as large as an ordinary man's wrist. Such was his personal strength that he could easily shoulder a cannon weighing 1,100 pounds, and he had seen him take a man in his right hand, pass over the floor and dance his head against the ceiling with as much case as if the had been a doll-hary. The mun's weight was 195 pounds. Partaxing of the pairroite entitusiasm of the times, he entered the American Revolutionary army at the age of 16. He was precent at the storming of Stary Point, and was the Orst solder, after Major Globon, who entered the American Revolutionary army at the sage of 16. He was precent at the storming of Stary Point, and was the Orst solder, after Major Globon, who entered the fortress, on which occusion he received a havonet wount in the think. He was at Brandywine, Menn with and other lattice at the North, and was transferred to the South under Gen. Greene, where he was engaged in the actions of the Cowpens, Canoden, Guifford Court House, & He was so brave and possessed such confidence in his prowess that he was positively four itse. He was only weld like a feather, and every swordsman who came within reach of him paid the forfiel of his life.

From the Descer Republican
Night express No. 4 on the South Park road met with an actional year of the South Park result to the state and between The entitle strings at the state at the state